

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1894.

VOLUME XLII--NUMBER 307.

SENATOR VEST

Furnishes the Sensation of the Day in the Senate.

STRONG TALK BY THE MISSOURIAN

In Denunciation of the "Slanderers" of Conservatives.

HE PAYS RESPECTS TO NEWSPAPERS

And Throws Back in the Teeth of Chairman Wilson and the House Caucus the Charge that the Democratic Senators Sold Out to the Sugar Trust—Some Inside History of the Tariff Bill—A Letter from Secretary Carlisle Read—It Gives an Estimate of the Revenue Under the New Tariff and Advises Against the Passage of the House Separate Free Raw Material Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—For five hours this afternoon the senate debated the question of proceeding immediately to the consideration of the house bill placing sugar, raw and refined, on the free list. Secretary Carlisle's letter, stating that the free entry of sugar would deprive the treasury during the next fiscal year of \$43,000,000 revenue and cause a deficit of \$30,000,000, which was read in the senate, was made the justification of Mr. Harris' motion to refer the bill to the committee on finance. But Mr. Berry, a Democratic senator from Arkansas, wanted the bill considered at once, on the ground that the question was thoroughly understood, and that its reference to the committee would mean its death.

The debate was marked by one of the most sensational speeches of the session. Senator Vest, of Missouri, turned on the caustic light in a speech of two and a half hours. Always eloquent, the Missouri senator today smarted under what he believed to be unjust criticisms and slanders heaped upon himself, rallied with fine frenzy against the President and all those who had assailed him (Vest), his associates on the finance committee, or their motives. He gave a complete history of the struggle in conference and justified the action of the senate conference throughout. Upon the question of referring the sugar bill, Mr. Vest unequivocally maintained that its reference to the finance committee meant its death. He was in favor of considering it immediately and replacing sugar on the free list, or at least striking out the differential in favor of the trust.

Mr. Vilas defended the administration against the aspersions put upon it by the senate and also favored immediate action as did Mr. Mills, of Texas, who challenged Mr. Carlisle's statement that the tariff bill would not yield sufficient revenue if sugar went on the free list.

Mr. Jones, of the finance committee, offered an amendment to place a duty of 30 per cent "flat" on raw and refined sugar with no differential. The pending motion to refer had not been acted upon when the senate adjourned.

The conference report on the sundry civil bill was agreed to.

THE DETAILS.

Attempt to Get an Immediate Consideration of the House Separate Bills—Senator Vest's Sensational Speech.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—During the presentation of memorials and petitions in the senate at 12:12 o'clock to-day, Chief Clerk Towles appeared at the main door with the tariff bill. The members of the senate listened attentively while Clerk Towles read the resolution which signified the senate's triumph over the house in the tariff struggle, but there was no demonstration of any kind.

The tariff bill then was signed by the vice president.

The speaker's signature to the bill was announced at the same time. Mr. Stevenson immediately signed the bill, and his action was announced at 12:17.

Mr. Kyle, Populist, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the senate wing of the capitol during the recess of the senate. Mr. Gorman objected.

Then at 12:28 Mr. Harris asked that the house revenue bills be read the second time. To the astonishment of everybody no senator objected, and the house bill to place coal, iron ore and banded wire on the free list was read. Mr. Harris then took the floor and read a letter from Secretary Carlisle, just received. He felt it his duty to present this letter, he said.

In his letter Secretary Carlisle makes the following estimate of revenues for the year ending June 30, 1895, under the new bill:

From duties on imports, senate bill, including \$43,000,000 on sugar, \$179,000,000; from internal taxes—whisky, \$95,000,000; tobacco, \$33,000,000; fermented liquors, \$33,000,000; income tax, \$15,000,000; oleomargarine, \$1,800,000; playing cards, \$1,000,000; miscellaneous, \$2,000,000; total internal taxes, \$179,000,000. From all public lands and other miscellaneous sources, \$2,000,000. Total estimated revenue, \$376,000,000.

The expenditures will be as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, including deficiency in postal revenues, \$90,000,000; war, including rivers and harbors, \$50,000,000; navy, including new vessels and armament, \$33,000,000; Indians, \$10,000,000; pensions, \$143,500,000; interest, \$30,500,000; total expenditures, \$303,000,000. Estimated surplus for year, \$15,000,000.

Free sugar, iron and coal, he says, would create a deficiency of nearly \$30,000,000.

HARRIS' POSITION.

Mr. Berry on the conclusion of the reading of the letter moved the senate proceed to consideration of the free sugar bill, but Mr. Harris requested the privilege of making a statement. He was heartily in favor of free sugar, raw and refined, but in view of the strong probability of between \$28,000,000 and \$30,000,000, as indicated in the letter of the secretary of the treasury if this bill

were passed, he felt it his duty to refer sugar and other bills to the finance committee. The senate should not adjourn without provision for revenue sufficient to overcome any threatened deficiency.

Mr. Hunter interposed at this point to say that he was in favor of a revenue duty on sugar but opposed to the one-eighth differential to the sugar trust on refined sugar, and asked Mr. Harris if the one-eighth were stricken out, leaving a flat 40 per cent duty on sugar, would the revenue be sufficient to prevent a deficiency.

Mr. Harris replied that unquestionably a 40 per cent duty would produce more revenue than the \$30,000,000 deficiency threatened. He was, he said, as much opposed to the differential as the senator from Virginia, but he thought the finance committee should deal with the bill so as to effectually guard against a deficiency.

WANTS TO MAKE A RECORD.

Mr. Berry rather hotly in reply to Mr. Harris declared that the whole question had been discussed and was understood, and that the senate should and could dispose of the bill without reference to the committee. "Let the senate decide it," said he impetuously, "and not bury it in the committee. It passed the house with only eleven dissenting votes. The people of the country are unquestionably in favor of free sugar. I believe the senate should go on record. It has been charged with being a friend of the sugar trust and opposed to free sugar. I for one believe the senate should pass the bill as it came from the house without the dotting of an 'i' or crossing of a 't'."

Mr. Vest had the floor for several moments but was interrupted by Mr. Cockrell, who presented a conference report upon the general deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Cockrell said that the only point in dispute was the \$1,800,000 for the Southern Pacific claims. The house would not agree to this appropriation, and he moved that the senate insist upon this amendment. The report was agreed to except as to the Southern Pacific amendment. Mr. Sherman moved that the senate recede from its amendment. Mr. Cockrell said that the amendment was already a deficit which the government was now paying interest upon. Mr. Sherman's motion was lost and the motion of Mr. Cockrell carried.

Mr. Manderson objected very seriously to the provision in the sundry civil bill which struck out the appropriation for the sufferers from the Ford's theatre disaster. The conference report was then agreed to.

VEST GROWS BITTER.

Mr. Vest resumed his speech on Mr. Harris' motion to refer the free sugar and other bills to the committee on finance. Mr. Vest said that he had not the slightest doubt that if the bills were referred to the committee, of which he was acting as temporary chairman he would mean the death of the bills. It was well known that the committee was now politically a tie and with the prospect of the disappearance of a quorum in a few days nothing could be done with the bills at this session.

He was opposed to the one-eighth differential, but he had voted and would vote again for that one-eighth rather than submit to have the Democratic party accused and convicted of incompetency. He was most unfortunate, he said, in that he was compelled to again indulge in criticism of the President, under whose flag he was still ready to fight for the cause of tariff reform. He referred incidentally to Mr. Cleveland's letter in support of the bill, and ranged alongside of it the letter of Secretary Carlisle, presented to-day, which, he said, proved conclusively that the house bill would, if enacted, have caused a deficiency of \$30,000,000. That letter, he said, with great display of feeling, vindicated the position of the senate. He denounced the self constituted critics of the press and the demagogues who had sought to pull down men in high places, who had assailed the senate and the senate bill. He had not an enemy in the world, he declared dramatically, whom he would place in the position he had occupied to be criticised, denounced and blackmailed.

NO BENEFIT GIVEN THE TRUST.

Mr. Vest then proceeded with his description of the difficulties in connection with the adjustment of a sugar schedule. He sketched the effect on the trust of the protection of sixty cents on a hundred pounds given by the McKinley bill and the enormous power developed by the trust in virtue of that protection. Under the Wilson bill, as reported to the house from the committee, it contained a duty and bounty. When it was in the house free sugar was inserted. The finance committee prepared a bill which gave no differential benefit to the trust.

"And yet," said Mr. Vest with bitterness, "they call us the creatures of the sugar trust."

The senator paused for a moment and then with intense earnestness added: "Lies, slanders, infamous lies!"

He proceeded to denounce the lies which had been heaped on those who had fought against the trust and yet had been designated its creatures.

"And when the finance committee had completed its bills," continued Mr. Vest, "it was taken out of our hands before a Democratic caucus without our knowledge or consent."

Mr. Vest said he would not enter into the charges that the senate was a party to the debt between the President and the senator from Maryland (Gorman). He (Vest) had his strong differences with that senator on the tariff, and he had written a letter long ago to the Greytown Club, stating his objections to the policy of Mr. Gorman and supporting Mr. Cleveland for his position on the revenue reform.

AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

"But," continued Mr. Vest, "I belong to no man. I belong to no faction. I am neither Montague nor Capulet, York nor Lancaster. I can never follow one who does violence to the principles of the Democratic party."

Mr. Vest then took up the Wilson bill and said the fact had been apparent that it never could pass the senate. It was fought by northern senators, tenuous and determined to defend their interests against the attacks they supposed it contained.

We were haunted with the statement that the senate was for sale to the sugar trust. We were vilified by vile cartoons, editorials and lying correspondents.

Mr. Vest suited his action to his words and showed the intense bitterness of his feelings. He continued to

show that when the sugar compromise had been reached then it was learned that the house was not so deeply concerned in free sugar as it was in free wool and iron.

HAD NOTHING TO RETRACT.

Mr. Vest referred to the President's letter to Mr. Wilson and to the consequent change of issue from sugar to coal and iron. He said he had no fight with the executive. If it were necessary for him to retract one word of what he had said to remain in public life he would not do so. For the President to come before the public and denounce the bill, the provisions of which he knew in every detail, was a gross injustice to those who had labored and made much more sacrifice than he.

THE WILSON BILL NON EST.

He described the proposition made to the house conferees by the senate. If the sugar schedule should be stand the senate had offered the house either free coal or free iron. Men said the question here was between the Wilson bill and the senate bill. That statement was as false as the assertion that this was a Democratic senate. On the question of tariff reform it never was and never can be a Democratic senate as at present constituted. The question was between the senate bill and the McKinley law. There the choice was to be made, and every one conversant with the situation so understood it.

Mr. Vest proceeded to elaborate and extol the good features of the senate bill, drawing the conclusion that taken as a whole the average senate duties were 38 per cent, or only 3 per cent higher than the average house rates.

"All this scandal and vituperation," he added, "had been heaped on the senate on account of an average increase of but three per cent. After all the reductions contained in this bill we were still told that it contained the record of the Democratic dishonor and Democratic perfidy. A word more and I am done. I am glad now to speak as an American citizen and not as a conferee."

MR. GORMAN'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Gorman at this point leaned over and whispered a word into the ear of the senator from Missouri. "The senator from Maryland," said he, "suggests that I say something about the deficiency. I do not desire to make an issue with the secretary of the treasury, but if it is true that the repeal of the sugar bounty will cause a deficiency of \$30,000,000, why should we send this bill to the finance committee, where there will be an end of it? Why not grapple with the question now? Why not settle it here and now. Why not let them know where every senator stands? Why allow a few of us to be made scape-goats."

"Sir, I am tired of the evasion, the suspicion and the lies. Why not let the truth be known and let every senator take the responsibility for his individual action?"

Senator Harris said he would like to know how Mr. Vest would meet the deficit of thirty millions.

Mr. Vest said he would put a revenue duty on sugar, as the senator from Arkansas would propose later, and thus end this "nobility of defamations" rolling over the country.

HILL'S CROCODILE TEARS.

Mr. Vest then passed to the question of a personal attack made on him, in which it was charged that his views were the result of personal resentment for the treatment he had received from the President. The senator from New York (Hill) who, although coming here with an apparent defense of the President, had really "come to bury Caesar, not to praise him" and given voice to this allegation against him (Vest).

"But," said he, "I have no private griefs. Thanks to the President, I have been entirely relieved from all care as to federal appointments in Missouri." With intense irony Senator Vest said he would not again look upon that august being "surrounded by office holders." He was relieved of all the pains of disappointment and waiting. He could no longer be deemed a country postmaster.

WITHOUT A FATHER AND WITHOUT FRIENDS.

Senator Mills (Dem., Texas,) then took the floor and delivered the speech which he has been treasuring up for several days. He spoke with great vehemence. "The bill which has been pending here," he said, "and which is about to become a law does not reflect the sentiments of 1,000 people of the United States. No Republican wanted it; no Populist wanted it, and few Democrats wanted it. The great mass of people condemned it."

He exclaimed dramatically "the bill was directed by five or six or seven men on this floor. My friend from Missouri (Vest) is right in saying there is no Democratic majority on this floor for tariff reform. There are four parties on this floor, Republicans, Populists, Democrats and 'Conservative' parties. The conservatives held the balance of power."

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—One more of the appropriation bills was finally disposed of to-day by the adoption of the report of the conferees on the sundry civil bill. The report on the general deficiency bill was also made. All of the report was agreed to but the Southern Pacific railroad item, which gave rise to prolonged debate. The discussion was not finished and will be continued to-morrow. It is now the only appropriation bill which awaits final action by Congress. The only bill of any importance passed by the house was to provide a penalty for infraction of the meat inspection act.

Eagle Striker Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., August 15.—Judge Brazier, of the Fayette court, has sentenced Cunn Adkins, the Eagle striker, to two years in the penitentiary. Adkins is the son of Squire Adkins, of Montgomery, a prominent man.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, cooler, northerly with showers.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly.

For Ohio, fair, cooler in southern portion; northerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	62	3 p. m.	87
9 a. m.	68	5 p. m.	84
12 m.	72	Weather	Changeable.

President Cleveland Has Signed the Bill to Authorize the Taxation of the Treasury Notes by States and Municipalities on the Same Terms that Other Money is Taxed.

SANTO BEHEADED.

The Assassin of President Carnot, of France, Is Guillotined

AT AN EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING

Near the Scene of His Awful Crime. The City of Lyons Crowded to Witness the Execution of the Death Penalty—Graphic Description of the Scene Before the End of the Tragedy—How the Murderer Died. The Throgs on the Streets—The Guillotining Occurs at Five Minutes of Five O'clock This Morning.

LYONS, August 16.—Cesario Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was executed at 4:55 a. m.

LYONS, August 16.—3:30 a. m.—The city is so crowded with visitors to witness the execution of Santo, Carnot's slayer, that Diabler, the official executioner, was obliged to invoke the aid of the authorities to procure quarters.

At 1 o'clock this morning the police commenced to clear the people away from the vicinity of the prison.

Nobody was permitted to walk the pavement around the prison. Black figures passed through the deserted streets and after an exchange of words with the soldiers, crossed the square to the prison. These were the detectives and journalists, who showed their credentials to the prison officials. Only the procurer, the judge, a notary and priest are allowed to enter.

"VIVE L'ANARCHIE."

At 3 o'clock in the morning from a prison window, not Santo's, a prolonged sigh, followed by the cry, twice repeated, of "Vive l'anarchie!" broke the stillness. This was followed by a deaf silence. Perhaps it was a signal to warn Santo of his approaching doom.

The crowd outside the lines at 3 o'clock was small, but from that time it quickly swelled until towards 4 o'clock, the time at which the execution was supposed to take place, it had grown to large proportions.

When the preparations of Diabler had been completed he twice tested the guillotine and pronounced it satisfactory. It was then 4:25 o'clock. The troops then closed in around the guillotine.

When daylight arrived the square and the streets near-by were thronged with people. Escort by a squad of gendarmes, an executioner and his man entered the prison at 4:30 o'clock. M. Kaux, the governor of the prison, awakened Santo, saying to him "Courage, Santo, the hour has arrived."

A TREMBLING COWARD.

The trembling man, with a great effort, raised himself, his face was livid and his hands and limbs trembled convulsively, despite his efforts to appear careless of his fate. The trembling continued until the last moment. He could hardly stand and his limbs were so stiff with cold and fright that his clothes were put on him with the utmost difficulty.

Santo refused all religious consolation, and had no communications to make, but wept at the mention of his mother's name.

When he was assisted into the wagon he was in a most pitiful condition. His knees shook together and his teeth chattered violently. He no longer appeared like a man, but a being half dead with terror.

At the command to "present arms" and "draw swords" the wagon issued from the building and took up a place on the left side of the guillotine.

The assistants fixed the gangway. The priest approached Santo, who pretended not to see him.

He uttered the cries "Couragez Mes Camarades," "Vive l'Anarchie," but the sound issued feebly from his closed teeth, and was scarcely audible beyond the troops. The words were hardly uttered when Santo was seized and pushed towards the bascule. He made a feeble struggle and fell. His weight was much too light and his executioners were compelled to raise him and thrust him forward.

He made another frantic movement, obliging Diabler to come to the assistance of his men and place Santo's head under the lunette. Much time was taken up with these movements. At last Diabler pressed the handle and released the knife. A sharp, short sound announced the severance of vertebrae, a spurt of blood sprinkled the wagon, the head fell into a basket of sawdust, and the body was rolled into another. Bravoes sounded from the crowd which seemed less moved than at ordinary executions.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS

Meet in State Convention—Chairman Warner's Stinging Speech.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., August 15.—Promptly at noon Chairman Bathwell, of the state central committee, called the Republican convention to order. There were 940 delegates present. With a few introductory remarks Chairman Bathwell presented Major Warner, of Kansas City, as temporary chairman.

In the course of his speech Chairman Warner said:

The tidal wave of 1892 brought to the surface an incongruous crew of Democratic statesmen. They seized upon the offices and manned the old ship of state, throwing overboard the Republican chart and compass under which it had weathered many a storm. The old ship drifted aimlessly about on the troubled waters of Democracy. Its incongruous crew have been and are still in a state of mutiny, while the ship is hopelessly foundering in the trough of political discord. The success of the Democracy in running the ship of state has only been equalled by that of the traditional bull running a china shop. That party has demonstrated that its capacity for blundering is greater than its bitterest enemy ever dared to predict. Democracy as a theory may be tolerated, but as a condition it is hard to endure.

The Democratic party in its perfunctory attempt at tariff reform has been governed by a spirit of sectionalism and incompetency. As clay in the hands of the potter, it has been the pliant tool of gigantic trusts, corporations and monopolies.

Its foreign policy has brought a blush of shame to the cheek of every true

American. The conduct of the state department has made this people, irrespective of party, long for the return of that spirit of Americanism that characterized our foreign policy under the genius of that greatest of Americans, James G. Blaine.

We have seen the party in power attempt to dishonor the brave men who placed their bodies, a living wall, between the flag of our country and those who would tear it down.

The inability of the Democratic party to solve the problem of government is what might have been expected from its past history. For a score or more years before it came into power in 1892 it had been a party of obstruction. There is not a law upon the statute books of the nation enacted since '61 which has contributed to the wondrous growth and prosperity of the republic that did not at the time of its enactment meet the blind opposition of the Democratic party.

The Democratic party has been weighed in the balance of public opinion and has been found wanting. The verdict of the people is made up. That verdict will be placed in the ballot box in next November. When read it will be notice to the Democratic party that Tom Reed will be the next speaker of the house of representatives and that the next President of the United States will be a Republican.

What the people, irrespective of party, demand is a fixed, intelligent American policy on financial and tariff legislation. Stability, and not a change, is what they want. The only hope for a revival of business lies in the restoration of the Republican party.

After sitting in continuous session for seven hours, the committee on resolutions could reach no agreement on the A. P. A. question. The religious question would not down until in desperation the committee sat down on both the A. P. A. members and those who wanted to insert the plank condemning that organization.

At 10:30 Chairman Frank, of the resolutions committee, appeared with the platform. He was greeted with cheers, and as he proceeded to read it each plank was received with applause. That relating to money was especially well received.

At the last moment Colonel Korans was prevailed upon to permit the A. P. A. question to remain in the shade, and did not carry out his purpose to bring the war into the convention. After the adoption of the platform, Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, addressed the convention. At the conclusion of Mr. Filley's remarks the convention adjourned sine die.

The convention nominated W. M. Robinson for supreme judge, J. R. Kirk for superintendent of public instruction, Joseph Flory for railroad commissioner. Chauncey I. Filley was made chairman of the state central committee.

THE U. S. GLASS COMPANY.

Stockholders' Meeting Yesterday at Pittsburgh—President Baggeley's Report.

Pittsburgh, August 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Glass Company was held in the office of the company on the South Side to-day. The session was a short one, and was attended with a great deal of secrecy. All of the directors slated for election were elected, and the names of the new directors are: King, R. J. Beatty, Marion G. Brice, C. R. Ripley, Joseph Anderson, William E. Lloyd and L. E. Stifel, the latter of Wheeling.

The report of President Baggeley was read and the financial standing for the year was highly satisfactory to all the stockholders. A portion of the report in speaking of the strikers say they are neither peaceable or law-abiding. Some of the strikers are accused of many cowardly and brutal acts, but none of the acts are designated.

The financial statement shows there is not a note in bank, and no debts outside the current debts for manufacturing material and purchase money instalments for the Glassport property which was recently bought. There were about seventy stockholders present.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

A passenger on board a steamship, which recently arrived at Bordeaux from Marseilles, died yesterday of cholera.

Carl Herlitz and wife were held over to the Chicago grand jury on the charge of arson in the sums of \$5,000 and \$3,000, respectively. Herlitz plead guilty.

The house committee to investigate the Carnegie armor plate will give a hearing to-morrow to Superintendent Corey, of the Homestead works, to-day.

The Tennessee Democratic state convention yesterday renominated Governor Turney by acclamation. The platform indorses President Cleveland.

Yesterday's session of the International Carriage and Wagonmakers' convention, at Boston, was devoted to committee reports. Resolutions denouncing the use of militia against strikers and requesting all workmen now enlisted to withdraw were adopted.

Sir Francis Knollys, a groom in waiting upon the prince of Wales, in a letter published yesterday, upon the prince of Wales' authority, denies the report of the previous marriage of the duke of York, before his recent engagement to the princess May of Teck.

From a statement made by H. S. Skyles, who was in the Santa Fe wreck of last Sunday, it appears that Engineer Humphrey, in charge of one of the engines, died of fright before the collision occurred. The engineer of the other engine brought his train to a standstill, but Humphrey seemed paralyzed.

The California fruit crop now being picked, consisting of peaches, pears, plums and apricots, is the largest known for years and of the finest quality. The shipments from Sacramento alone aggregate one hundred carloads a week, and the San Jose district is furnishing thirty-five carloads per week.

Ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, now in Paris, in an interview yesterday, said that he would first consult the New York Republican leaders before making any statement concerning the gubernatorial nomination, but he said if it was the unanimous desire of the party leaders he would accept.

Gov. McKinley said in discussing the new tariff law that the action of the Democrats on the tariff put the question of protection before the country as the great political issue in a more pronounced way than ever before. The friends of protection must see that proper protection is promptly restored to every industry that suffers from this legislation.

HULING NOMINATED

As the Next Congressman from the Third District.

ALDERSON'S SUCCESSOR CHOSEN

In a Republican Convention Remarkable for Its Unanimity of Sentiment—Some Ringing Resolutions Adopted Denouncing the Senate Makshift Tariff Bill and the Position of Their Present Representative on Free Coal, Free Lumber and Free Wool—The Candidate a Popular and Thoroughly Equipped Gentleman Who Will Draw Heavily from the Ranks of the Opposition.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., August 15.—After a session of over seven hours, the Republican congressional convention nominated Hon. James H. Huling, of Kanawha, as their candidate for Congress. Eleven ballots were taken before the decision was reached and the result seemed doubtful for hours, but when Huling reached 100 votes, pending the vote of Summers county, Rucker withdrew and the nomination was made unanimous on motion of Ash M. Prince, of Mercer, one of Rucker's most ardent supporters, amid unbounded enthusiasm. Gainses staid in the race until the last ballot, when his strength went to Huling.

The nomination is considered the strongest possible and the Republican party goes into the fight almost certain of success. Each candidate will give his hearty support to the nominee, and though the convention was much more lively than ordinarily, no hard feelings were engendered. Mr. Huling is thoroughly equipped for the race in every particular, and will receive the support of many who have heretofore affiliated with the Democratic party.

It was the largest and most closely contested convention ever held in the Third district. It was called to order in the Barlow opera house at 11 o'clock by E. W. Bridges, chairman of the congressional committee, and A. B. Clark, of Upshur, was made temporary chairman, and H. W. Straley, of Mercer, temporary secretary. The usual committees were appointed and a recess taken to 2 o'clock. On reassembling the temporary organization was made permanent, except that of secretary, who was unable to attend. C. W. Smith, of Mercer, was elected secretary.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the principles of the Republican party as enunciated by the National League at Denver, announcing that the Republicans of this district believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals, maintained at perfect parity, and that the country will enjoy no prosperity until the full and highest position of silver is restored. John D. Alderson's course in voting for the repeal of the Sherman bill, for free coal, free lumber and free wool was denounced; also his vote against free coal on a separate bill, which he knew could never reach the senate. The senate tariff bill was denounced as a killing blow to the industries of West Virginia.

THE CANDIDATES.

Nominations for congressmen being in order, J. H. Gainses, of Fayette, was placed before the convention by C. W. Dillon, of his county; J. H. Huling, of Kanawha, by Hon. S. C. Burdett; Eugene Elliott, of Logan, by H. S. White; Lewis Ballard, of Monroe, by Rev. H. A. Harvey, and Edgar P. Rucker, of Mercer, by Rev. Luther Chambers. Several seconding speeches were made.

On the first ballot Rucker received 154, Huling 141, Gainses 64, Ballard 28 and Elliott 19. Elliott withdrew after the second ballot and Ballard after the fifth.

The contest from this on was quite spirited and every possible point was closely contested. Balloting continued until well into the night, Huling making slow but steady inroads on Rucker's vote, while Gainses held his original vote. No recess was taken, although several attempts were made, both sides being determined to stay until a nomination was made. The opera house was packed all through the proceedings and the greatest interest was manifested by the people, irrespective of party affiliations.

The senatorial convention was called to meet immediately after the adjournment of the congressional convention, but owing to the lateness of the hour its session was postponed until to-morrow.

Coupon, Part No. 14

MASTERPIECES